

## Hearst Paper Barred From Club For Editorials

Los Angeles Organization's Directors Explain Condemning 'The Examiner'

Its War Attitude Shown by Excerpts

Editor Fails in His Attempt To Have Ban on Publication Rescinded

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—In a letter mailed to all Sierra Madre Club members recently, the club's board of directors quoted excerpts from editorials printed in Hearst's "Los Angeles Examiner" to explain why Hearst newspapers had been barred from the club-rooms. The explanation came as the result of a demand by Fenner H. Webb, a member of the club and one of the "Examiner" editors, that the board of directors rescind the anti-Hearst action.

Webb made this demand in an open letter, which he published in "The Examiner." In the course of this letter he said: "Neither Mr. Hearst nor his newspapers need any defense from me. His life and his newspapers speak for themselves."

The letter of explanation sent to club members was a copy of a letter which the board of directors addressed to Mr. Webb. The directors asked Mr. Webb, as a club member, not as a Hearst editor, whether he thought a club with right members in the service ought to patronize a publication with a past such as Hearst's Los Angeles paper.

Excerpts from Letter  
The letter follows in part:  
"Dear Sir: For the information of the members of the Sierra Madre Club and the guidance of its board of directors, will you, as one of the editors of 'The Los Angeles Examiner,' answer through its columns the following questions?"

"Does the sentiment expressed in the following quotations from editorials published in 'The Los Angeles Examiner' since Congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany reflect the present convictions of Mr. Hearst and the policy of his publications, and do you think the institution 100 per cent American should, after this country declared war on Germany, publish through its editorial columns such sentiments?"

"For the information of the members of the Sierra Madre Club and the guidance of its board of directors, do you, as a member of the club (not as editor of 'The Examiner') subscribe to the sentiments expressed in the quotations given below, and do you, as a member, think that the Sierra Madre Club should, with eighty of its members in the service, support with its money and patronage a publication which has given their names to such a sinister work, misused patriotic propaganda, will be fortunate if outraged peoples do not hang them as fast as they can catch?"

"Each and every one of the following quotations was taken from editorials published in 'The Examiner' after this country entered the war against Germany as an ally of Italy, France, England and Japan:

"Blow at Our Safety"  
"April 9, 1917.—When this war is over and the people have recovered and are no longer deceived and deluded and inflamed to furious passion and deadly hatred and awful slaughter by the news and tales of organized lying and concealment of real facts, a roar of universal exaltation will go up, and the men who have given their names to such a sinister work, misused patriotic propaganda, will be fortunate if outraged peoples do not hang them as fast as they can catch."

"April 11, 1917.—We say again—and we have a right to speak, since we alone predicted and warned the country of the peril and danger and urged preparation for them—say that every shipment of food and military supplies from this time on is to flow at our safety and that if we do not stop this fatal drain upon our resources, the country will be faced with hunger, and possibly worse disaster."

"April 13, 1917.—Particularly do we deplore this sentiment which has been fostered against the submarine."

"We are making a terrible mistake in this sentimental objection to submarine warfare."

"But as things stand in these circumstances of the war, it is utterly unprepared condition, there is only one possible course that is sensible, and that is to begin at once to continue to fight with all our might and main to supply our military needs and to keep every dollar and every man and every ounce of our own resources and stores at home for our own people, our own land, our own people, our own freedom, until that defense has been made absolutely secure."

England a Target  
"April 28, 1917.—Citizens, let us build our own navy and build it strong enough to protect us not only against Germany but against England and Japan."

"Citizens, let us prepare for every eventuality. Let us prepare for the future as well as the present, and when preparing for the future let us remember the past."

"April 26, 1917.—We say plainly to Washington that the whole people are ready to back up solidly, with all possible enthusiasm and with all their resources to the last dollar and to the last man, in the fight for the rights and benefits of America, but the majority, and the vast majority too, are not disposed, to let it very mildly, to let enthusiastic over fighting a war for England, to save England from defeat, to re-establish her insolent tyranny over the seas that should be free, to put our navy at her disposal, to let our own people of food for her, to neglect our own defense against terrible dangers that may come, in order that England may be safeguarded with American men, American money, American resources and everything that is absolutely necessary to our own defense and safety."

"June 25, 1917.—But it is only right that England and France should fight their great battles for themselves, so long as they have men enough to do it."

"But until that time (until all Englishmen everywhere have been drafted) America is not called in to fight nor in duty to send her countless boys across the sea to be sacrificed for England's cause."

"July 2, 1917.—These papers have said consistently, and will continue to maintain, that the American soldiers who go to France should go as volunteers, and not as conscripted men sent by the will of the government."

"September 24, 1917.—The delicate question now is whether the President can get England around to an acceptance of a reasonable peace upon American terms, or whether that government will stubbornly insist upon a peace upon England's terms."

Comment by Clubmen  
After quoting from Hearst editorials, the club directors made this comment:  
"April, 1917, the only possible effective aid this country could render to our allies, England and France, in the war against the common enemy, Germany, was in the continued shipment of food, military supplies and money, and yet 'The Examiner,' in an editorial published in its issue of April 11, 1917, suggested to Congress, at the very time that the armed forces were quote the editorial in question, 'locked in the final death struggle,' to 'imperatively refuse to permit the further drainage of our food supplies and our military supplies and money to Europe.' And two days later, in another editorial, advised that the only sensible course for this government to pursue was 'to keep every dollar and every man and every weapon and all our supplies and stores at home.'"

"Can the human mind conceive an action more cowardly, more cowardly, more treacherous and more in aid of the enemy than that suggested by 'The Examiner' to Congress as the only sensible course for this government to pursue?"

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"Can the human mind conceive an action more cowardly, more cowardly, more treacherous and more in aid of the enemy than that suggested by 'The Examiner' to Congress as the only sensible course for this government to pursue?"

"Von Tirpitz never dreamed of accomplishing as much with his submarines, nor von Hindenburg with his armies, as 'The Examiner' suggested action, if adopted, would have accomplished for Germany."

"As you said in your open letter to this board: 'Neither Mr. Hearst nor his newspapers need any defense from me. His life and his newspapers speak for themselves.'"

"No further comment is necessary."

## Japanese Denounce "Yellow Peril" Cry Of Hearst Papers

Chataqua Lecturer Says His Nation Is One With Allies in War

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)  
HOOD RIVER, Ore., July 14.—In a lecture here that was of particular interest because of the large population of Japanese fruit farmers, Minosaku Yoshi Yamamoto, Chataqua lecturer, strongly arraigned William Randolph Hearst for an alleged propaganda to create embarrassment between the United States and Japan. The lecturer, who has been stationed for several years on the Atlantic Coast, where he has delivered many addresses to the commercial organizations of Atlantic cities, was frank in his criticism.

One by one he named over Hearst publications and pointed out innumerable articles and suggestions, all of which, he declared, were calculated to create dissension between American and Japanese people. "I heard a man deliver an address at a Michigan city called Kalamazoo," said Mr. Yamamoto. "How he did roar about the 'yellow peril' America, he declared, would never enter the open sea because he dared not send a single soldier to Europe. America's wealth and her potential soldiers, this speaker said, were needed to protect her from the menace of Japan. He said that the American flag had not then entered the war. Oh, how pro-German that speaker must have been!"

The Japanese lecturer declared that the idea of hostile differences between the United States and Japan was absurd. The two peoples want peace. Japanese realize that they are in a perilous situation. He declared that the Japanese nation, called Kalamazoo," said Mr. Yamamoto. "How he did roar about the 'yellow peril' America, he declared, would never enter the open sea because he dared not send a single soldier to Europe. America's wealth and her potential soldiers, this speaker said, were needed to protect her from the menace of Japan. He said that the American flag had not then entered the war. Oh, how pro-German that speaker must have been!"

"Japan is doing her part," he declared. "Her resources and armed forces are engaged in the aid of the Allies. You must remember that Japan has a great navy. That navy is not in Japanese waters. I do not know where it is, but you may rest assured of this, that it is engaged on a task of Allied duty. Naturally, the Japanese nation is opposed to the United States. We have some pro-German Japanese. We have German spies here, and more can be found in China. Japan has her eyes on the Pacific. She is waiting for the day when she can strike for the interest of the Allies."

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## War Veterans to Fight Whitewash Bath for Hearst

Delegates Expect Publisher to Seek Spanish-American Convention Indorsement

Hot Fight Due To-day Pressure on Mount Vernon Meeting Expected Through Civil Service Employees

A formidable number of United Spanish War Veterans began the formation yesterday of a fighting organization to defeat the expected attempt on the part of certain of their members to slide a resolution whitewashing Hearst through the state convention, which opens today in Mount Vernon.

The veterans, who are determined that their organization shall not be used for camouflage purposes, said a fighting organization would be needed. These members have not underestimated the possible Hearst strength at the convention.

It was pointed out that a considerable number of delegates will be civil service employees of New York City. These probably will want to please the city administration, and in this case the administration will mean Hearst.

Police Band a Sop  
Also, Hearst papers editorially have supported proposed laws for civil service preference for Spanish War veterans. This fact is expected to win votes for the Hearst resolution. But the veterans who are preparing to block the resolution contended yesterday that nothing Hearst might have done for the Spanish War veterans could make up for what his newspapers did when, long after the United States declared war, they strove to create friction between this country and our allies, especially England and Japan.

And then these veterans conceded that the New York police band's attendance at the convention undoubtedly would have weight with some delegates. Hearst workers have gone among the delegates-to-be and impressed them with the fact that only for William Randolph Hearst's influence at City Hall the convention would not have had the police band at all.

Ignored Luncheon Guests  
In trying to estimate what the Hearst strength may be these veterans have not forgotten a little luncheon which Hearst tendered to a few Spanish War veterans on July 4.

"Next morning 'The American's' account of the luncheon was like Hearst's. He said himself, and no doubt some of the veteran rank and file were impressed," said one veteran yesterday. "But Hearst was not present. While the few veterans were eating at Mandel's Hearst was in another part of the town entertaining his guests."

A list of luncheon guests as published by "The American" included the following: Maurice Simmons, past commander in chief; William Jones, past department commander; Thomas F. Sullivan, past commander of the American Legion; William C. Snyder, department patriotic instructor; and Commanders Patrick F. Harney, Camp No. 1, George H. King, Camp No. 19; Irving Cook, Camp No. 21; John Everett, Camp No. 49; John Robinson, of the Hebrew Veterans of the War with Spain; and Comrade Albert Holsauser.

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## When a Feller Needs a Friend

By BRIGGS



## Tolishus Defends Loyalty; Faces Operation to Join Army

Judge Admits Indictment Against Syracuse Lawyer Was Withdrawn After Schoeneck Testified at Secret Jury Session

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 14.—John B. Tolishus, the young local attorney whose alleged seditious utterances have been called to the attention of the Onondaga County Bar Association, the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court and the Department of Justice at Washington by two Syracuse lawyers, issued a statement today denying the utterances attributed to him and declaring himself to be a loyal American citizen.

In his statement Tolishus denies the charge he criticized the motives of the United States in entering the war, declares he never stated that the organization to indorse his patriotism as a token of gratitude.

"I am a member of the committee on arrangements for the war," Tolishus said. "I am a member of the committee on the outburst of patriotic indignation against the Hearst deletion of the President's Memorial Day proclamation. 'The American' published a letter from Mr. Joel in which he described himself as commander of the Mount Vernon. The American Legion, published a letter from Thomas Gannon, who is one of the candidates for next department commander."

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Mr. Bond appeared in any proceeding as counsel for Tolishus, but that they were both asked to attend the conference in Judge Ray's chambers, to tell what they knew of the men through their former business relations.

"Mr. Tolishus," said Mr. Bond, "was formerly a clerk in our office, but was dismissed when we heard reports that he was talking disloyally. When his case was before the grand jury the Assistant District Attorney to meet with Judge Ray at his office and tell him what we knew of Tolishus's acts and conditions. This we did, fully and candidly. We did not appear as his counsel."

Dennis B. Lucey, United States District Attorney for the northern district of New York, says his office will cooperate in every way possible in the coming investigation.

"My assistant, Mr. Davern, was in entire charge of the Tolishus case," said Mr. Lucey, "and I know very little of it personally. I did get a report that an indictment had been voted and been returned. This office will welcome any investigation and will be glad to cooperate in it. Our greatest desire now is not supporting the war and we intend to treat all alike."

Judge Ray, although declining to issue a comprehensive statement until he had read the demands for an investigation, carefully says he has no objection to an investigation.

"So far as I know, there is nothing unusual or irregular about the Tolishus case," he said. "The reference in my chamber was entirely informal called at the request of the government's attorney, and nobody was compelled to appear. I have no objection to an investigation."

"The simple facts are that the grand jury, after we developed additional evidence, following the informal conference, decided to reconsider the case, and did not hand up the indictment. Of course, no one will have the slightest objection to any possible investigation."

Assistant District Attorney Davern admits he cannot explain why the jury voted to reconsider, and says all the evidence on which the case was presented was withdrawn after the informal hearing was stronger than the formal hearing which the jury originally acted. The cause of the change of opinion of the jury is the point upon which the investigation will revolve. Mr. Davern said:

"I was surprised when the grand jury decided to reconsider and withdraw the indictment. In my opinion the evidence on which the case was reconsidered was even stronger than that on which the indictment was voted."

"The star chamber proceedings to which the papers refer are nothing more or less than informal conferences, called by me because of my desire to get at the full truth. After considering what Judge Ray asked Tolishus, Mr. Bond and Mr. Schoeneck and the four men who testified against Tolishus to meet in Judge Ray's chambers to talk over